

were encountered which pinched the coal down to small size, the coal coming in again of normal size in a few feet; that zones of natural coke (carbonite?) were found in the gangways driven east, and that the coal was cut by a fault in the west gangway; that the lower bench furnished a very poor quality of coal and was not worked in the rooms, but was raised along the gangways to gain head-room.

It appears that this colliery was never financially successful, its output was never large, gas was troublesome and the airways of insufficient size to maintain adequate ventilation, and to this cause may be attributed a series of explosions that proved costly and disastrous, and to which the financial failure of the operation was doubtless partly due.

At present the colliery is a total wreck. The shaft has caved in and the head-frame rotted and fallen into the shaft; the boilers are partly dismantled, the engines badly rusted, and the great brick smoke-stack is almost ready to fall, if indeed it has not fallen before this is printed, the lower courses of masonry being built of a light colored sandstone that has disintegrated rapidly so that it can now be broken off and crushed to sand in the palm of the hand. I append the following analyses of the coal.

Analyses of coal from the Egypt shaft.

	No. 20.	No. 21.	No. 22.
Water,.....	0.84
Volatile matter,.....	25.74	34.80	32.70
Fixed carbon,.....	63.28	63.60	60.70
Ash,	10.14	1.60	5.30
	100.00	100.00
Sulphur,.....	1.35	1.30
			100.00

No. 20.—From Prof. Kerr's report, made by Dr. F. A. Genth.

No. 21.—From Emmons' report, made by Dr. Jackson and evidently from a sample of exceptional purity.

No. 22.—From Admiral Wilkes's report, by Prof. Geo. C. Shaeffer.

Unfortunately we have no means of ascertaining the character of the samples from which these analyses were made, whether